## United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois

Name of Assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge			. Reinhard	Sitting Judge if Other than Assigned Judge			
CASE NUMBER		03 C	50121	DATE	9/4/	2003	
	CASE TITLE		Moule vs. Winnebago County				
МС	OTION:	[In the following box nature of the motion b	(a) indicate the party filing peing presented.]	the motion, e.g., plaintiff, o	defendant, 3rd party plainti	ff, and (b) state briefly the	
	Defendants' mo	otion to dismiss th		aint and Sorenson a rgement of time.	and the public defe	nder's office's	
DOCKET ENTRY:							
(1)	□ File	ed motion of [ use listing in "Motion" box above.]					
(2)	□ Brie	ef in support of motion due					
(3)	□ Ans	Answer brief to motion due Reply to answer brief due					
(4)	□ Ruli	Ruling/Hearing on set for at					
(5)	□ State	Status hearing[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on set for at					
(6)	□ Pret	Pretrial conference[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on set for at					
(7)	□ Tria	Trial[set for/re-set for] on at					
(8)	□ [Ber	ench/Jury trial] [Hearing] held/continued to at					
(9)		This case is dismissed [with/without] prejudice and without costs[by/agreement/pursuant to] FRCP4(m)  General Rule 21  FRCP41(a)(1)  FRCP41(a)(2).					
[Other docket entry] For the reasons stated on the reverse, the motion to dismiss of Winnebago County, the Winnebago County Board and Sorenson based on the State being the employer is denied. Sorenson and the Public Defender's Office's motion to dismiss Count IV as time-barred is granted. The Public Defender's Office's motion to dismiss it as a non-suable entity is also granted. The court further sua sponte dismisses the Winnebago CountyBoard as a non-suable entity, dismisses Sorenson as a defendant in both her individual and official capacities, and dismisses Count III of the amended complaint. The court also denies the motion for enlargement of time as moot.							
	- ·	, advised in open court.				Document Number	
No notices required.  Notices mailed by judge's staff.					number of notices	Control Contro	
	Notified counsel by Docketing to mail n Mail AO 450 form. Copy to judge/magi	telephone. Lengo	03 SEP - 4 PH 3 SEP - 4 PH 3 SEP - 4 PH 3 SEP 5		docketing deputy initials  9-9-63 date mailed notice		
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## MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Plaintiff, Mary K. Moule, filed a four-count, amended complaint, naming as defendants the County of Winnebago (County), the Winnebago County Board (Board), the Winnebago County Public Defender's Office, and Karen Sorenson, in her individual capacity and official capacity as Winnebago County Public defender. The amended complaint alleges in Count I a violation of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act(ADEA), in Count II a wilful violation of the ADEA, in Count III a civil rights violation pursuant to 42 USC §1983 and based on the ADEA, and in Count IV a state law claim of intentional infliction of emotional distress. The County and the Board moved to dismiss the amended complaint, contending that they are not employers of plaintiff because, as an assistant public defender, she was an employee of the State of Illinois not the County. Picking up on this contention, Sorenson argues that the suit against her in her official capacity is barred by the Eleventh Amendment. Alternatively, Sorenson and the Public Defender's Office maintain Count IV is time-barred under Illinois law and that the Public Defender's Office is not an entity subject to suit. Plaintiff concedes these latter two contentions.

The dispositive issue as to the motions to dismiss of the County, the Board, and Soreneson in her official capacity is whether the public defender(or an assistant) is a state or county employee under Illinois law.

The Illinois Supreme Court has ruled that public defenders are county rather than state employees. See <u>Johnson v. Halloren</u>, 194 Ill. 2d 493, 496-97 (2001); see also <u>Kurata v. Silverman</u>, 95 Ill. App. 3d 89 (1981)(holding public defender is county employee for purpose of applying county personnel policy). While prior Seventh Circuit cases have held that under Illinois law a public defender is a state employee, see, e.g., <u>Warren v. Stone</u>, 958 F. 2d 1419 (7th Cir. 1992), those cases were decided without the benefit of the <u>Halloren</u> decision, see <u>Sapienza v. Cook County Office of the Public Defender</u>, 128 F. Supp. 2d 563, 568 (N.D. Ill. 2001)(applying <u>Halloren</u> rather than <u>Warren</u>). Because a federal court relies on Illinois law to characterize government agencies within Illinois, the <u>Halloren</u> decision is controlling here. In light of the more recent case of <u>Halloren</u>, this court concludes that under Illinois law a public defender is an employee of the county for purposes of a wrongful termination action. <u>Halloren</u> is not distinguishable on the basis it addresses the employment status of the Cook County Public Defender(who is appointed by the president of the Cook County Board) as most of the factors discussed as relevant were equally applicable to public defenders outside of Cook County. See <u>Halloren</u> 194 Ill. 2d at 496-97.

Defendants' reliance on <u>Orenic v. Illinois State Labor Relations Board</u>, 127 Ill. 2d 453 (1989), is misplaced as that case is limited to the narrow context of labor relations. Its limited context is supported by the fact that the <u>Halloren</u> decision does not mention it.

Because the court finds that the public defender is an employee of the county rather thanthe state, the motion to dismiss based on sovereign immunity and the motion to dismiss based on the assertion that the Countyand Board are not plaintiff's employers are denied. The motion to dismiss the Public Defender's Office as a party and the motion to dismiss Count IV as time-barred are granted.

The court sua sponte dismisses the Board as a defendant as it is not a suable entity. See Wright v. Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, 1999 WL 1249313 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 17, 1999); Fabiszak v. Will County Board of Commissioners, 1994 WL 698509 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 12, 1994). The court also dismisses Sorenson as a defendant in both her individual capacity as she cannot be sued as a supervisor under the ADEA, see Matthews v. Rollins Hudig Hull Co., 72 F. 3d 50, 52 (7th. Cir. 1995), and her official capacity as that is duplicative of the claim against the County, see Alicea v. City of Chicago, 2002 WL 1021553, at \*3 (N.D. Ill. May 20, 2002); A. Kelly's Garage, Inc. v. City of Northbrook, 2000 WL 1889671, at \*5 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 28, 2000). The court also dismisses Count III of the amended complaint because a section 1983 action cannot be based upon an alleged violation of the ADEA. See Waid v. Merrill Area Pub. Sch., 91 F. 3d 857, 861-62 (7th. Cir. 1996). The motion by Sorenson to file a further response to the amended complaint pursuant to Rule 6(b)(1) is denied as moot.